

GERMANS TURN FOR NEW DRIVE AT PRZASNYSZ

Beaten Back to Frontier, They Advance Once More with Greater Army.

RESIST RUSSIANS IN SUWALKI REGION

Two Battles in Progress in Northern Poland—Reinforcements Rushed to Border.

London, March 10.—Balked at other points, the Germans are making another attempt to break through the Russian line of fortresses in northern Poland. They are advancing from Khorjole, on the East Prussian frontier, along the Orlitz River, and by the roads leading southward to Przasnysz. This is one of the routes the Germans took in their great rush from East Prussia in February, which finally ended in their defeat at Przasnysz.

For their new attempt they have brought up troops which have been operating in the region of Grodno, and some of the new army which has been sent to the outbreak of the war.

In the point set for the attack is the most favorable along the East Prussian front, for the splendid railway systems can bring troops and their supplies to the border from which battle was led to Przasnysz. A big battle is developing in this region, while one of almost equal importance is in progress further north, in the region of Suwalki, where the Russians have pressed the Germans back to their own soil.

The Russians appear to have successfully countered the German offensive in the Pilsa River, and in the Carpathians they are maintaining continued attacks along the whole front.

German Advance on Vistula Near Warsaw Is Repulsed.

The advance on the Vistula, which the Germans have been trying to make during the last week to avoid a general battle along the border, is being repulsed in the region of Vistula.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg's fan-shaped advance from East Prussia has been effectively checked, especially the northern curve. The hard frost now helps the Russians in the attacking side.

In the center, General von Eichhorn's army, retreating as a beaten force from the Niemen, was partially pierced Monday by Russian cavalry, and the Russian army is now in a position to attack the German forces in the region of Vistula.

Behind capturing a great quantity of transport during the disorderly German retreat, the Russians have secured scores of machine guns, and have taken all the available horses and mules from the supply column to help the artillery get away quickly. There are no Germans near the Niemen. The foremost Russian army, which is guarding such guns as are still exchanging fire with the Osovets fortresses.

Battle Over Long Front.

The determined expulsion of the Germans from the northern border has followed immediately by wide activity along the southern border of East Prussia. The outpost forces on both sides are being engaged all the way westward from the frozen woodlands south of Kurland, where the Russians have taken hundreds of prisoners, to the new position at Dron, where a strong German column from Sierpe attempted to seize the town. Here great attacks have been attempted against the right bank of the Vistula in the direction of Vshpered, above the inflow of the Bura River.

The Germans made a sudden advance, with their strength closely massed, and it was evidently hoped to find the opposing position only slightly held in the early hours. Monday afternoon, however, the Russian army was pushing the Germans on the north road.

The invaders' infantry lost terribly in the charges attempted during the early hours of the advance. They also lost heavily in their attempt to break through the German line.

The Germans are employing a great proportion of newly enlisted conscripts, who were expected to be trained in the East Prussia until spring.

It is believed the Germans have lost over 100,000 killed and wounded since the fighting began on the Mazurian lakes a month ago and developed into the present situation. The Russian army has taken 15,000 prisoners in different battles northeast of Przasnysz since the victory there ten days ago.

The invaders are now trying to establish themselves at Khorjole, and to their own frontiers as a starting point for an attempted advance southward of the same character as that which was frustrated at Przasnysz.

More Troops Sent Southward.

Troop trains are passing eastward into East Prussia territory. Six are apparently being sent by branch lines southward to fill new troops for the expected battle. Other corps are coming to support from the abandoned eastern advance. It seems probable that the Germans will aim at creating

California Expositions \$94.30 Round Trip via West Shore R. R.

\$98.80 Round Trip via New York Central

Choice of routes going or returning

All your questions gladly answered. Call at our offices or address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, New York City, N.Y.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BELGRADE CITY OF WOE, SAYS RED CROSS DOCTOR

Capture, Looting and Evacuation of Serbian Capital Followed by Starvation—Wounded Soldiers Brought in by Thousands.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 10.—A thrilling story of the looting of Belgrade following its evacuation by the Serbians and its later evacuation by the Austrians, together with a description of the harrowing scenes in the Red Cross hospital at that time, are contained in a letter received by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, of the American Red Cross, from Dr. Edward W. Ryan, director of the Serbian unit.

"On December 2 the Austrians came," Dr. Ryan writes, "and then our real work began. The Serbians had evacuated the city forty-eight hours previous to this, leaving no one in charge. As there were many robbers about, many of the stores were broken into, and looted. There was also a great deal of shooting in the streets. Early in the morning of the first day many people came to me for protection, claiming that their houses had been broken into during the night, and that there was no police of any kind at the situation was rather serious. As this condition was allowed to go on until the afternoon without any attempt to remedy it, I became rather alarmed."

"I left the hospital about 3 o'clock and went around to see some of the things I had met before the evacuation. They then called some more men in and I asked them what they intended to do in the matter; they replied that they did not know what to do, as they were not officials, so had no authority to act and supposed that they could wait until the Austrians came. I then suggested the formation of a citizens' committee, who would have the power to appoint policemen and run the town until somebody came to take over the government."

Citizens Killed in Streets.

"This plan was followed out with fairly good results, and while there was a great deal of looting and shooting, many deaths as a result of the looting among the newly appointed police. I am sure that without something along this line the situation would have been too terrible for description."

"Many people were being held up in broad daylight, and as it was necessary for them to be on the street, especially the poor people, who had no food, something had to be done. They were held up by the police who had to be fed, and as I did not have enough food for the patients it made it very hard."

"I did, however, get some bread for them, but as you can see, it was impossible for me to feed many people. Just before the Serbians went away they turned over to me all of the hospitals in the city, making me director, and, of course, it was necessary for me to see to the food, clothing, and shelter for them, so I felt to me, I neglected to say that on leaving the Serbians took with them all about one hundred of the wounded, and some of the men go into the country and bring in all the food they could get their hands on, but before they could return the Austrians arrived."

Army Sent Food.

"When the general came I told him that I was left in charge of the hospitals of the city, and as the food question was a very serious one, I would have to ask him to give or sell to me sufficient food to maintain them. He promised to do all in his power for me, which he did not think would be much, in so far as he was having great difficulties in providing food for his army, which had no bread for thirty-six hours. He did, however, send me food later on."

"About forty-eight hours after the first troops entered the city the wounded began to arrive, and it seemed that they would never stop coming. We worked day and night until we could no longer continue, and I ordered the nurses to bed, as I could see no end to it. We had wounded men everywhere, thousands of them, with others piling in on top of us all the time."

"Our nerves after the first few days, especially the nurses, were all gone to smash. We would work all day long, operating only at night. Starting one day at 6 o'clock in the morning, we would dress, dress all day, putting the operations off until the night. About 9 o'clock at night we would start to operate, and work right on through until 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning. Many nights we got no sleep at all, and the most we got any night was three hours."

"The halls, floors of wards, and every place where a man would fit in had two, three or four. The beds in the wards were all put side by side, and instead of seeing beds, all you could see was a mass of suffering humanity with every class of wound or ailment imaginable. It is not easy to describe the conditions that existed at that time, as it seems more or less like a bad dream."

"We had in this hospital for several days three thousand wounded men, and on one day we had in the grounds nine thousand. On this particular day I had to step work and tell them that they must take them away to Semlin or some other town in Hungary, as the situation was becoming very serious. It was impossible for them to do anything for them, and that it was greatly interfering with the little we were able to do."

"The halls, floors of wards, and every place where a man would fit in had two, three or four. The beds in the wards were all put side by side, and instead of seeing beds, all you could see was a mass of suffering humanity with every class of wound or ailment imaginable. It is not easy to describe the conditions that existed at that time, as it seems more or less like a bad dream."

"We had in this hospital for several days three thousand wounded men, and on one day we had in the grounds nine thousand. On this particular day I had to step work and tell them that they must take them away to Semlin or some other town in Hungary, as the situation was becoming very serious. It was impossible for them to do anything for them, and that it was greatly interfering with the little we were able to do."

"The halls, floors of wards, and every place where a man would fit in had two, three or four. The beds in the wards were all put side by side, and instead of seeing beds, all you could see was a mass of suffering humanity with every class of wound or ailment imaginable. It is not easy to describe the conditions that existed at that time, as it seems more or less like a bad dream."

"We had in this hospital for several days three thousand wounded men, and on one day we had in the grounds nine thousand. On this particular day I had to step work and tell them that they must take them away to Semlin or some other town in Hungary, as the situation was becoming very serious. It was impossible for them to do anything for them, and that it was greatly interfering with the little we were able to do."

"The halls, floors of wards, and every place where a man would fit in had two, three or four. The beds in the wards were all put side by side, and instead of seeing beds, all you could see was a mass of suffering humanity with every class of wound or ailment imaginable. It is not easy to describe the conditions that existed at that time, as it seems more or less like a bad dream."

"We had in this hospital for several days three thousand wounded men, and on one day we had in the grounds nine thousand. On this particular day I had to step work and tell them that they must take them away to Semlin or some other town in Hungary, as the situation was becoming very serious. It was impossible for them to do anything for them, and that it was greatly interfering with the little we were able to do."

"The halls, floors of wards, and every place where a man would fit in had two, three or four. The beds in the wards were all put side by side, and instead of seeing beds, all you could see was a mass of suffering humanity with every class of wound or ailment imaginable. It is not easy to describe the conditions that existed at that time, as it seems more or less like a bad dream."

"We had in this hospital for several days three thousand wounded men, and on one day we had in the grounds nine thousand. On this particular day I had to step work and tell them that they must take them away to Semlin or some other town in Hungary, as the situation was becoming very serious. It was impossible for them to do anything for them, and that it was greatly interfering with the little we were able to do."

"The halls, floors of wards, and every place where a man would fit in had two, three or four. The beds in the wards were all put side by side, and instead of seeing beds, all you could see was a mass of suffering humanity with every class of wound or ailment imaginable. It is not easy to describe the conditions that existed at that time, as it seems more or less like a bad dream."

"We had in this hospital for several days three thousand wounded men, and on one day we had in the grounds nine thousand. On this particular day I had to step work and tell them that they must take them away to Semlin or some other town in Hungary, as the situation was becoming very serious. It was impossible for them to do anything for them, and that it was greatly interfering with the little we were able to do."

"The halls, floors of wards, and every place where a man would fit in had two, three or four. The beds in the wards were all put side by side, and instead of seeing beds, all you could see was a mass of suffering humanity with every class of wound or ailment imaginable. It is not easy to describe the conditions that existed at that time, as it seems more or less like a bad dream."

"We had in this hospital for several days three thousand wounded men, and on one day we had in the grounds nine thousand. On this particular day I had to step work and tell them that they must take them away to Semlin or some other town in Hungary, as the situation was becoming very serious. It was impossible for them to do anything for them, and that it was greatly interfering with the little we were able to do."

"The halls, floors of wards, and every place where a man would fit in had two, three or four. The beds in the wards were all put side by side, and instead of seeing beds, all you could see was a mass of suffering humanity with every class of wound or ailment imaginable. It is not easy to describe the conditions that existed at that time, as it seems more or less like a bad dream."

"We had in this hospital for several days three thousand wounded men, and on one day we had in the grounds nine thousand. On this particular day I had to step work and tell them that they must take them away to Semlin or some other town in Hungary, as the situation was becoming very serious. It was impossible for them to do anything for them, and that it was greatly interfering with the little we were able to do."

"The halls, floors of wards, and every place where a man would fit in had two, three or four. The beds in the wards were all put side by side, and instead of seeing beds, all you could see was a mass of suffering humanity with every class of wound or ailment imaginable. It is not easy to describe the conditions that existed at that time, as it seems more or less like a bad dream."

"We had in this hospital for several days three thousand wounded men, and on one day we had in the grounds nine thousand. On this particular day I had to step work and tell them that they must take them away to Semlin or some other town in Hungary, as the situation was becoming very serious. It was impossible for them to do anything for them, and that it was greatly interfering with the little we were able to do."

"The halls, floors of wards, and every place where a man would fit in had two, three or four. The beds in the wards were all put side by side, and instead of seeing beds, all you could see was a mass of suffering humanity with every class of wound or ailment imaginable. It is not easy to describe the conditions that existed at that time, as it seems more or less like a bad dream."

"We had in this hospital for several days three thousand wounded men, and on one day we had in the grounds nine thousand. On this particular day I had to step work and tell them that they must take them away to Semlin or some other town in Hungary, as the situation was becoming very serious. It was impossible for them to do anything for them, and that it was greatly interfering with the little we were able to do."

"The halls, floors of wards, and every place where a man would fit in had two, three or four. The beds in the wards were all put side by side, and instead of seeing beds, all you could see was a mass of suffering humanity with every class of wound or ailment imaginable. It is not easy to describe the conditions that existed at that time, as it seems more or less like a bad dream."

"We had in this hospital for several days three thousand wounded men, and on one day we had in the grounds nine thousand. On this particular day I had to step work and tell them that they must take them away to Semlin or some other town in Hungary, as the situation was becoming very serious. It was impossible for them to do anything for them, and that it was greatly interfering with the little we were able to do."

SEAS WORSE THAN THE FIRE ON LA TOURAINE

Passengers Tell Their Experiences on the Burning Steamer.

NO EVIDENCE OF GERMAN PLOT

Hold Practice Drill with Life Preservers, but Bridge Games Go On.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, March 10.—Drs. Joseph Wheelwright and T. C. Walker, passengers on the Touraine, who will remain in Paris a few days before going to the hospital at Sens, confirm the statements of other passengers as to the fire on board the vessel. Dr. Wheelwright says the most

eventful feature of the voyage was the way the Touraine rolled in the heavy sea. He said that when the fire was announced on Saturday morning a few Frenchmen put on life preservers, but the other passengers, knowing that the fire would soon be under control, made no special preparations. Dr. Walker said: "The only inconvenience we experienced during the voyage was that some of us got sick; otherwise, except for the heavy rolling, it was a very enjoyable crossing. Of course, as the Touraine approached Havre she settled considerably, owing to the enormous quantity of water used in extinguishing the fire."

The real story of the experiences on the Touraine's voyage was told to The Tribune's correspondent this morning by Dr. John S. Renshaw, one of the American surgeons, who, after his arrival in Paris, said that at once with five other surgeons, medical men, and nurses to begin work at the military hospital of one hundred beds established by Dr. Percy Turreau at Sens, on the Yonne River, seventy miles south of Paris. Dr. Renshaw says his

experience was that the fire was not a German plot, but that it was under control and the Touraine was already in wireless communication with Havre, and the safety of passengers and mails in case of emergency. There was an exercise drill with life preservers in the morning, and perfect discipline and absolute calm were shown by all the passengers and crew.

"Captain Causin, by his quiet and calm demeanor, inspired implicit confidence. We noticed that the sides of the ship were covered with a great quantity of water that had been turned into steam by the fire. Saturday was the only day that seemed likely to be a bad one, as the fire was so close to the cabin. Captain Causin remained on board ship, the cooking being done to the right turn, meals being served with the same service, and punctuality as on an ordinary voyage."

Dr. Renshaw went on as usual on board ship, the cooking being done to the right turn, meals being served with the same service, and punctuality as on an ordinary voyage."

Robert Raymond, another passenger, said: "The trip has been a particularly pleasant one and a couple of days before our arrival at Havre we had some very good music by amateur pianists in the cabin. Captain Causin remained on board ship, the cooking being done to the right turn, meals being served with the same service, and punctuality as on an ordinary voyage."

"None of the passengers, even if they realized the danger of travelling on a burning ship, gave any sign of uneasiness. I saw, like the fire, was kept well in hand."

Dr. Bradstock said: "It was to all appearances a most uneventful voyage. We were conveyed by the Rotterdam, and when the Rotterdam parted company with us we were conveyed by two French cruisers. A sharp lookout was kept for submarines, but none were seen. Several amateur bridge players did not interrupt their games. Until we reached Havre there was no evidence to cause belief that the fire was due to German saboteurs, although some vague rumors to that effect were circulated. The investigation now being made by the officials will probably establish the true cause of the fire."

PATERSON AWAITS BILLY SUNDAY

Continued from page 1

Episcopal Church, and a little further away the Church of the Redeemer, a Presbyterian church. The room of Sunday's tabernacle, covered with black tar paper, nailed down with glittering nickel studs, looks strange in this neighborhood.

One of Sunday's lieutenants said yesterday that the only ones who would oppose the evangelist's coming to Paterson were the forces of the devil. There is a very popular and attractive force of the devil on Washington Street, just opposite the Court house. It has an obliging clerk at the lunch counter and an elf's head over the mirror. The bartender in this particular force of the devil said yesterday he didn't mind Sunday's coming, but he didn't mind the matter much.

"The churches here are getting on very well, and now Sunday's coming, and they'll be sorry he came when he's plain this very clearly, but wandered on into a monologue about 'We expect prohibition in New Jersey any old time, and then, of course, there'll be a lot that's wrong with prohibition, and more like it.'"

On Main Street, where flaming posters waved above a movie show, the proprietor said: "If it looks bad to me, a man who was here from Scranton yesterday—he gave me this cigar—said Sunday took all the money away from the picture houses. I don't want to see him come."

Across the street, in the windows of the five-and-ten-cent store, there were copies of "Let's Stand by Billy Sunday," stacked up with other music. One of the young women who sold songs in the back of the store was singing the matter much.

We Make Fine Quality Lighting Fixtures and Lamps

Electric, Gas, and Oil. We have a building, come and see "Miller's" designs—a great variety of styles and prices. "Miller's" goods are "MILLER'S TABLE LAMPS."

Give a perfect light to your home and office. Buy them from the dealer who gives you the best value for your money. Save this card for reference.

For Wedding Gifts Buy "Miller's" Lamps

Edward Miller & Co., Established 1844

48 & 49 Park Place, near W. 10th St.

cracking out, "Wrap Me in a Blanket of Love," on the piano, but another handed the song over the counter and remarked:

"Yes, we're selling lots of them. But they're not near so popular as Evelyn Nesbit Thaw's song, 'The Little House Upon the Hill,' or 'Tip-toe Tipterary Mary.' Thanks, that's it: 10 cents."

Still another young woman further to the front of the store said:

"Interested in Sunday? Sure! That's my day off, and when you work all the—Oh, you mean this re-vangelist? Yes, I think he'll do Paterson good. He'll bring lots of business here."

At the Ingles stationery store a pretty clerk, with a head necktie said she never had sold so many Bibles and prayerbooks as lately. "More than I ever sold since I've worked here," she said. In this store were displayed very prominently copies of "Billy Sunday—The Man and His Message." There were also buttons with Sunday's picture, and other souvenirs.

What for should I go to hear this Sunday? demanded the girl waiting at table No. 3 in Childs'. "What reason should I have? Mind, sir, if you push that pasteboard top, the milk will splash." It was not two minutes later that the small, pink checked boy at table No. 5 spilled the bean soup all over his velvet suit. "No, what for should I go to hear him? There'll be others to take my place," she concluded.

Sunday stops work in Philadelphia, March 21, and will rest at Winona Lake for a week before going to Paterson. After he concludes his seven weeks in the Passaic County capital he will go to his food River ranch in Oregon to remain until next season's campaign.

WANTS BEEF TRUST TAX

British M. P. Tells Commons Income Levy Is Unpaid.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, March 10.—At question time in the House of Commons this afternoon the Secretary of the Treasury was asked by one of the members if he was aware that the beef trust in Chicago had paid no income tax for about ten years, although its turnover in the British aggregated \$100,000,000 annually.

An official of one of the big Chicago packing concerns was asked by The Tribune correspondent about this allegation. He said it was his belief that the income tax had been paid on profits here, but the estimate mentioned in the House of Commons of the yearly business could be split in half, which would be nearer the normal growth business. He added: "Even during wartime, I doubt if that much business could be done here by any of the American packing concerns."

In answering the question in the House of Commons Secretary Beek, of the office of Public Works, said: "The matter referred to presents points of considerable difficulty, but I can assure the House that it will continue to receive careful attention."

PANIC AT FIRE: 8 SAVED

Men on Window Ledge Taken to Street by Firemen.

When smoke from a fire on a lower floor poured into the quarters of the Railway Mail Club, on the sixth and seventh floors of 252 to 258 West Twenty-ninth Street, last night, eight of the fifty men in the room became panic-stricken, climbed to a narrow ledge of the windows, and were about to jump when firemen, using scaling ladders, reached them. They were carried to the street by way of a fire escape, and were taken to the hospital.

Firemen Siegel and Martin, of Truck 24, using extension ladders, went up the front of the building. Martin assured the men there was no danger, but they insisted upon being taken to the street.

The fire was confined to the fifth floor, and did \$10,000 damage.

Firemen Siegel and Martin, of Truck 24, using extension ladders, went up the front of the building. Martin assured the men there was no danger, but they insisted upon being taken to the street.

The fire was confined to the fifth floor, and did \$10,000 damage.

Firemen Siegel and Martin, of Truck 24, using extension ladders, went up the front of the building. Martin assured the men there was no danger, but they insisted upon being taken to the street.

The fire was confined to the fifth floor, and did \$10,000 damage.

Firemen Siegel and Martin, of Truck 24, using extension ladders, went up the front of the building. Martin assured the men there was no danger, but they insisted upon being taken to the street.

The fire was confined to the fifth floor, and did \$10,000 damage.

Firemen Siegel and Martin, of Truck 24, using extension ladders, went up the front of the building. Martin assured the men there was no danger, but they insisted upon being taken to the street.

The fire was confined to the fifth floor, and did \$10,000 damage.

Firemen Siegel and Martin, of Truck 24, using extension ladders, went up the front of the building. Martin assured the men there was no danger, but they insisted upon being taken to the street.

The fire was confined to the fifth floor, and did \$10,000 damage.

Firemen Siegel and Martin, of Truck 24, using extension ladders, went up the front of the building. Martin assured the men there was no danger, but they insisted upon being taken to the street.

The fire was confined to the fifth floor, and did \$10,000 damage.

Firemen Siegel and Martin, of Truck 24, using extension ladders, went up the front of the building. Martin assured the men there was no danger, but they insisted upon being taken to the street.

The fire was confined to the fifth floor, and did \$10,000 damage.

Firemen Siegel and Martin, of Truck 24, using extension ladders, went up the front of the building. Martin assured the men there was no danger, but they insisted upon being taken to the street.

The fire was confined to the fifth floor, and did \$10,000 damage.

Firemen Siegel and Martin, of Truck 24, using extension ladders, went up the front of the building. Martin assured the men there was no danger, but they insisted upon being taken to the street.

The fire was confined to the fifth floor, and did \$10,000 damage.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

To-day Begins the Final Clearance of All Men's Fall and Winter Suits Without Reserve

That is, every Sack Suit that was made for the season just closing, without anything being held back, no matter how desirable, nor what it cost to produce.

This is in accordance with our custom not to carry merchandise over from one season to another.

Slight charges for alterations, if any are necessary.

Suits that were \$35.00 to \$45.00 Now 22.00

Suits that were \$25.00 to \$30.00 Now 17.00

Suits that were \$17.50 to \$23.00 Now 12.00

Inspector, Once Imprisoned, To Run New Police Paper

Murtha Says His "Weekly Guardian" Will Be Devoted to Department and Civil Service Matters, but Politics Will Be Taboo.

John J. Murtha, former police inspector, who spent a year on Blackwell's Island for conspiring to keep one of District Attorney Whitman's graft witnesses out of the state, is going to run a newspaper for the police. It will be known as "The Weekly Guardian."

The former inspector admitted his intention to blossom forth as an editor when seen at his home, 650 East Thirty-second Street, Flatbush, last night. His publication, he said, would be devoted to Civil Service and Police Department matters, but he placed particular emphasis on this—politics would be taboo.

"There won't be anything partisan about 'The Guardian,'" Murtha said. "It will present police news and civil service news in a strictly neutral way. I will cover the routine matters of course, and there will be in addition lots of reading matter."

Murtha said that he had been revolving the idea for the last three months, and now saw his way clear to getting out the paper. The editorial rooms will be in the Murtha home, and the former inspector has appointed himself editor-in-chief. A printer's concern will have charge of the mechanical end of the job. "The Guardian" will have eight pages.

In size it will be on a par with "The Police Bulletin," with which "The Guardian" made its appearance on February 24, and is distributed through the precinct captains. But it is issued once a month. Murtha's publication will have four editions to its one.

So far as police information goes, neither publication has an exchange.

Saw Friends Killed; Insane